

Narrating Resilience in Jakarta: Mapping out Flood Challenges and Solutions in the Mainstream Media

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Mainstream media plays a key role in shaping understandings of disaster, and with increasing climate-driven chronic disasters like flooding, ideas expressed in the media echo and shape elements of blame, priorities for mitigation, and overall ideas of resilience in society. This paper examines how the media portrays dynamics of recurring flood risk management tensions in Greater Jakarta, Indonesia, particularly as recurring events continue to grow in magnitude, intensity, and impact from year to year. We focus on stories central to media narratives and describe their common explanations of cause and effect and examine the ways that various key actors arrive at proposed solutions. We also spatially situated various solutions at different scales. By applying Agenda Setting Theory that, this research tries to understand the way media frame the story about Jakarta flood. This theory establishes the issues in the minds of the publics and tell us what to think about and why - although not necessarily what public should think about; media make choices about what to report as the product of gatekeeping process done by the editor and reporters. The aims of the study is to investigate how the media reporting Jakarta Flood disaster 2019 by identifying 1 of 3 levels of Agenda Setting Theory, *agenda media* or the priority of issues discussed by the media (we don't focus on another 2 levels of Agenda Setting including public agenda and policy agenda). We conducted framing analysis on 50 in depth reporting article that were collected from 5 print Indonesian media outlets including *Majalah Tempo* weekly magazine and 4 national daily newspapers; Republika, Koran Tempo, Media Indonesia, Seputar Indonesia. We conducted framing analysis by focusing on 4 overarching questions: flood causes, flood solutions, the sources interview by the media in answering about the flood causes and solutions; and the identification the geographical location of the flood being prioritized by the media. To support the analysis to the media agenda we collected data from the field by doing 2 data collection process; (1) in-depth interview with the publics of Jakarta particularly them who live in the flooding area and have experiencing about the flood disaster; (2) secondary data collection provided about Jakarta Flood provided by non-media institution for reflecting the agenda media performance. This study of the media agenda about the Jakarta Flood disaster is important because media have powerful effect on shaping public understanding of certain issue of public agenda about the Jakarta Flood. And based on the theory of agenda setting, the public agenda shaped by the media agenda influenced the policy agenda or government policy relating to the issue – in this case Jakarta Flood management disaster. Finally, in this case, the way media reports about Jakarta Flood have impact on how public and government produce solution about the Jakarta Flood disaster.

Keywords: Jakarta, flood, resilience, mainstream media



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Introduction: Jakarta and Flood



Jakarta floods: Cloud seeding used to ...
bbc.com



Widespread Flooding ...
en.tempo.co

Jakarta Flood: 1621, 1654,
1918, 1942, 1976, 1996,
2002, 2007 and 2013,
2019 and 2020



Deadliest Flooding to Swamp Jakarta ...
ecowatch.com

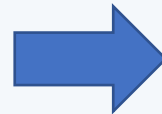


Jakarta floods as death toll rises ...
globaltimes.cn

Introduction: Media Mainstream and Jakarta Flood

Jakarta Flood is the most complex task faced by Indonesian government

- Involved political interests, involved many actors that have different interest
- Geographically Jakarta have 13 rivers dissect the capital city, flows to Jakarta Bay; It locate above the sea level
- The city faces chronic flooding which has been and will continue to be exacerbated by climate change processes (Padawangi & Douglass, 2015).



The media has a crucial role not only as agent that providing information about floods, but:

The media is required to facilitate the conversation between various parties: government, legislature, businessmen and the public to **provide concrete solution about The Jakarta Flood.**

Research questions

1. How various actors propose solutions ?
2. How various actors explain the cause of the flood?

Actors:

President, governor, major of city, public, minister, house of representative, NGO

Theory and concept: Narration and Flood

Ecology Politic (Bryant and Baile, 1997)

Assumption that environmental change is not neutral. It is a politization of environment risk management involved many actors who have interest to the issue

How the concept of ecology politic is constructed

Text analysis about relation between human and nature



Objects Of Study

Indepth news or investigative news about
Jakarta Flood 2019

The mainstream media are including:
Kompas Daily Newspaper, Republika,
Tempo Magazine, Koran Tempo, Media
Indonesia

50 Indept reporting/ investigative reporting
articles report about Jakarta Flood 2019
published in 2019



FINDINGS: NARRATION OF COUSE OF THE FLOOD

Categories of Naration	Numbers of Narations
Infrastructure	
Bad Drainase System	6
River normalization project runs slowly	18
Broken Water Pump	7
NCICD project	1
Number	
bad Flood Management	
Flood risk management does not run well	3
Environmental policy is not run well	4
Social Issue	
Local Resident <u>habbit</u> in <u>trowing</u> Garbage into river	2
Political issue	
Coordination between Central Government and Province Governments	10
Upstream Area is Central Government Authority	10
Number	
Natural issue	
Jakarta Flood is <u>alwasys</u> happened, can not be stopped	2
Jakarta flood sent by upstream Area (Bogor)	21
<u>Extreme rainfall/</u> La Nina	2
Number	

FINDINGS: NARRATION OF SOLUTION OF THE FLOOD

Political Solution	
Coordination between actors (central government, governor of DKI)	10
	Number
	8
Infrastructure	
Damp in the upstram area (Bogor dan Bandung)	20
Vertical Drainase	12
Normalization of Ciliwung River	28
Naturalization of Ciliwung River	39
Normalization and Naturatization	5
	Number
	2



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Conclusion

1. Media portrays that the political interest have dominate in the decision making process of flood management in Jakarta particularly between central government and DKI Jakarta Province. Political conflict between those two parties became the main agenda of the media in representing problematization of Jakarta Flood.
2. Agenda setting media about Jakarta Flood 2019 reflected that the shifting political policy of flood risk management from Ahok to Anis have slowed down the flood mitigation of Jakarta Flood 2019
3. So this article argues that political conflict has contributed to the government's unpreparedness in handling the 2019 and possibly 2020 Jakarta floods.